and wilkin breaty minutes the town was in-vested. It was a tremendous surprise. The strikers had expected that the troops would land at the main station and would assemble in parade to let the town welcome them. The was looked upon as a holiday. But in spite of all this preparation, half the town did not know that the troops had arrived until they saw the long dises moving along the hill-

Then there eress on all sides. "The troops are here," and men, women, and children rushed up the hill. Munhall station is along-bide the Carnegie mills, and is only a few hundred feet from the river. When the troops arrived there were few people at the station. and these immediately rushed to town to spread the news. The soldiers disembarked. moved quickly along the road, and were soon on the top of the long hill that overlooks the town. There they stacked their arms and

Hardly had the last man reached the crest. when the townspeople, who were now coming up the hill side, noticed soldiers moving along the hill on the north side of the Monongabela River. These soldiers also moved very quickly, and before the spectators had recovered from their surprise they saw cannon pointed straight at their homes.

It was all done with marvellous rapidity. Gen. Snowden had taken no chances. He had advanced upon the town in such a manner as to place his force entirely independent of the od-will of the strikers. It was a matter of serious business with him. He intended to surprise the town, so that whether they liked It or not he would have an advan-tage over them. The plan succeed-ed admirably. While the troops on Munhall Hill were preparing their camp within an enormous circle of townspeople they were in no danger of an attack from them. at the first sign of resistance or rebellion the guns on the other side of the river, which none of the strikers had ever looked for, would have opened fire. This had a very strong and marked effect on the strikers. It seemed to convey to them more than anything else had done an idea of the nature of their astuation. When they saw that long line of baronets and noticed the serious demeaner of the officers whom all these men obosed they seemed to realize for the first time that they were cutlaws, and their confidence in the friendliness of the troops wavered.

The position of the troops on Munhall is strong. They hold the side and the top of a broad hill that rises at quite a steep angle from the edge of the town. The town is flat at their feet, and they can almost count every roof in it. The Carnegle Steel Works lie near the base of the hill, and the soldiers can look down and point their rifles into the big deserted yards. The town of Homestead spreads over a greater area than most persons imagine. but any part of it could be reached in a straight line by a cannon to I from the hilltop. The people moving through the streets at the western end of the town look like flos; but shot could be fired among them with sufficient accuracy to kill hundred. The sharp-shooters on the billiside could hit a bull's-ever placed in any part of the steel works. Then those troops who were encamped on the north side of the Monongahelr. River, although they were nearly a quarter of a mile from Homestend, could hardly fire into the town without striking a house. triking a house.
As soon as the first regiment arrived at Mun-

As soon as the first regiment arrived at Munhall provest guards were appointed to march through the streets and see that there was no disorder. The first guard to got out took great delight in showing their authority over the townspeople. The groups on the street corners were ordered to move on. All crowds were dispersed, and not the slightest vestage of disorder remained in the track of the guards. The strikers fairly tumbled over one another in their haste to get out of the way. With the women and children it was different. The Burgess had issued a proclamation that they were to remain within doors during the presence of the militia. That proclamation wasn't worth the paper it was written on. Never before had the strangers and the newspaper men who have been here during the strike seen so many women and little children on the streets as there were when the militia arrived. The fisselnation of uniforms for women and children extends even to Homestead. Some of the women who came out carried bables. Others carried parasols. In a long, gayly colored line they stood at the limits of the camp watching the soldier boys at work.

It was found when the camp lines had all been fixed that there was a senjety of provisions among the men. These lennes/vania cutzen-soldiers, instead of filling their knapsacks with food, had filled them with hottles of beer carefully wrapped in undershirts to prevent their breaking and avoid detection. The result was that at noon half the camp was in a good-natured beer moved and very hungry. Then those soldiers that had liberty

The result was that at noon half the camp was in a good-natured heer meed and very hungry. Then those soldiers that had liberty started out to buy food. In fifteen minutes the town was overrun with soldiers. Every grocery, butcher, fruit, and milk store was filled with them. They strikers made friendly advances to the soldiers, the soldiers responded cerdially, and they soon were on good forms. A runner went about that the strikers had been instructed to get the soldiers irunk, but that is also. Nearly get the soldiers drunk, but that is false. Nearly all the soldiers belong to the working class, and thoy sour achivet more or less with the strikers. Each sides were willing to drink, and at noon every salcen in town was crowded. In their conversation with the soldiers, the strikers told for the hundredth time bow they had fought the Pinhertons. The soldiers all expressed a hearty contempt for the detectives, and many of them raid they would centive and many of them raid they would centive and many of them faid they would centive men were spoken of, the soldiers usually answered. "Of course we'll have to do what our officers tell us."

AFTER THE INVESTITURE.

Sen, Snowden Meets a Committee and Give

HOMESTEAD, July 12.-Shortly before noon Hugh O'Donnell and a delegation from the Amalgamated Association called on Gen. Snowden at his headquarters in the school-house on the hill. They had been appointed as s committee to notify him of the public reception the townspeople proposed to give the militia. One of the strikers, Mr. Kuhn, who took it upon himself to speak for his party. said to the commanding officer: We have come, sir, to offer you our assist-

The General looked at him very coldly and

"I need no assistance. I shall preserve or-But we have kent perfect order." Mr. Kuhn

The General pointed to the deserted mill below them, and answered:

"So I have heard."

"Ask the Sheriff." Mr. Kuhn said. Sheriff McCleary, who was standing by, said very sharply: "You turned back my depu-

"We come from the Amalgamated Association." Mr. Kuhn started again; but the General out him off with:

Well," tried Mr. Kuhn for the last time "we belong to the Advisory Committee and

Here the General drewhimself up and broke 'I do not know such a committee. Gentle-

men. I thank you for your offer, but I only recognize you as citizens. I am here by order of the Gevernor to cooperate with the Sheriff in the maintenance of order and the protection of the Carnegie Steel Company in the possession of its property.

Company in the possession of its property. All that I sak of you is to do all you can to preserve order. I wish you good morning," and he turned and walked off, leaving the committee embarrassed and very angry. Mr. O'Donnell said afterward: "I never met with such a chilling reception in my life. He didn't seem to have the slightest regard for what he said or thought."

Later this afternoon the heavy consumption of been began to tell on the solders. It was very hot all day long, and the first question each solder asked as he was relieved from camp duty was. "Where can igget some been?"

They drank and drank, and their hilarity grew space, but, fortunately, they remained within the saloons. The borough council, consisting of two of the citizens of Homestead, called an Gen. Snowden. C. R. Brice, the President of the Council, who was acting L. reses in Mr. McLuckie's absence, said: "Can we have a private talk with you, General?"

Gen. Snowden looked around at his officers and answered:

"I do not see any necessity for it. If you have anything to say to me you can do it here."

"Well," answered Mr. Brice, "we want you

"I do not see any necessary to have anything to say to me you can do it here. "Welt" answered Mr. Brice. "we want you to keep your soldiers out of Homestead."

The General opened his mouth in amase-

ment.
"You see." Mr. Brice went on. "they are only there as visitors. This camp is in the borough of Mifflin and not in Homesteed preper and

until you take possession of our borough the men have to obey the law there. They're getting drunk and we're afraid they'll begin insulting people and raise trouble."

Gen. Snowden said: "Thank you, gentlemen, for telling me this. I will see that it is remedled." Theroupon he gave orders to his aides that the men were not to gather in any saloon, and that none of them was to get drunk, under penalty of imprisonment. One of the aides told him that the soldiers were buying bear by the keg from a neighboring brewery. The General sent an officer were buying bear by the brewary to request him not to sell beer to any member of the militia. The Council withdrew highly gratified at the success of their errand. In the afternoon a battery of artillery was transferred from the post north of the river to Munhall Hill. and about the same time a long train load of supplies of all kinds, including two car loads of cannon. arrived. A company of artillery rode through the streets at a gallor that made some of the strikers feel weak about the knees and began dragging the cannon to camp. The entire town turned out, attracted by the noise, and watched this warlike procedure. The cannon were Gailing guns, the like of which few of the strikers had ever seen. At the top of the hill they were placed in front of Gien. Snowden's headquarters in such a way that a volley from them just as they stood would have reached nearly every part of the town. Big army wagons began to arrive from the depot loaded with tents, cooking utensits, provisions and provender, and so, on the whole, the camp was in a bustle. The tents were pitched in regular lines parallel with the hase of the hill. Sentinels were placed around the camp lines with instructions to allow no one to pass without an order from the commanding officer.

By this time many of the camp stoves were in patition and the cooking of supper had begun.

manding officer.

By this time many of the camp stoves were in position and the cooking of supper had begun. At the hendquarters of Gen. Snowden in the schoolhouse there was a constant coming and going of messengers. The officers sat in the school rooms. At 10 o'clock taps sounded and

the camp became quiet.

The strikers passed an idle day. Mr. O'Donnell found he had nothing to do but to read his mail and answer it.

A rumer was spread to-day that the militia intended to take from the strikers their weapons. This created considerable excitement, and the men rushed to their headquarters to find out whether it was trne. Mr. O'Donnell said to them: "That is not so; this town is not under martial law. The militia is only a sort of posse acting under the Sheriff, to guard the works. They can't enter your homes."

MAY ARREST THE LEADERS. Probability Also of Martial Law, so that s

Privanuana, July 12.-From the Carnegie Company's standpoint the successful accomplishment of their work by the troops is a mat-

ter of great satisfaction to themselves. They were really under great apprehension that disaster might befall their immesse plant at Homestead before the militia could take possession. The officers of the Carnegie Company have all along been kept thoroughly well informed about the temper and the actual plans of the strikers. They knew that the

probably will be wise enough to recognize this feeling on the part of the troops and govern themselves accordingly.

It must not be supposed, however, that the owners of the Homestead mills are going to be satisfied with being merely put in reposeession of their property. They believe that the lawlessness of the past week should be lawfully punished. The mere presence of the troops in Homestead they regard as by no means a sufficient lesson to the sirikers.

Two plans for more emphatically reestablishing the reign of lawful authority are under consideration, one is the declaration of martial law in the town, which would enable the Sheriff and milling to disarm the people; and the other is the arrest of all prominent leaders in the autrages of the past week by the Sheriff, backed up by the seldiers. In the latter case some of the men would be held under bail for the action of the Grand Jury, and others would be put under honds to keep the peace. It is an open question whether either plan could be carried out without inciting a fresh revolt. There is goed r ason for believing that the arrest of the leaders will be the first measure of discipline resorted to. Some regard this as a very unwise move. They say the intolligent leaders of the strikers have really been the conservative force in restraining the men from fresh outbreaks, and that their removal would lot wild passions loose again in spite of the presence of the troops. It is highly probable, however, that these men will be taken into custody to-morrow,

however, that these men will be taken into custody to-morrow.

Late this aftergoon Mr. Frick said in an interview for publication: "I think that the public does not understand that there are among our former workmen at Homestead many peaceable and intelligent elitizens, who are willing to return to work at the terms which we have promised. These men, so far as I have been able to learn, have not participated in the unlawful demonstrations at Homestead, or, if any of them did, it was under stross of fear of the men who were agitating a spirit of lawlessness. We desire, and we are assured that we will have, the conceration of these men in our efforts to operate our mills at Homestead when they feel that they are not endangering thoir lives and those of their families by taking the side of law and order.

"To a certain extent we expect to yet our "To a certain extent we expect to yet our "To a certain extent we expect to yet our

those of their families by taking the side of law and order.

"To a certain extent we expect to get our establishment in operation by the aid of workmen now residing at Homestead. It will be necessary, of course, to obtain a certain amount of outside labor to fill the places of the men who, as members of the Amalgamated Association, will refuse to go to work under our new system, and whom, in fact, we could not conscientiously take again into our employ."

GEN. SNOWDEN'S MANGEUPRES.

The Way He Kept His Rendezvous a Secret-All Night in the Care. Privisional, July 12-The gathering of ennsylvania's army to march on and capture Homestead was attended by great secreor. In the orders which Gen. Snowden issued on Bunday night. immediately after the Governor had ordered out the troops, the rendezvous selected was announced to be Brenton. This is a station twelve miles east of Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Monongahela Biver and about one mile and a half from Homestead. When Gen. Snowden named this place as a rendezvous be intended that the Second and Third brigades of the National Guard should gather there early Monday afternoon, and go into camp for the night, marching on Homestead an hour or so after daylight this morning. He had not intended, however, that the news that Brinton had been selected as a rendezvous should get out, and when the fact was printed

in all the newspapers and there was a pros-

pect of the gathering of a very large crowd.

neluding many sympathizers and friends of

the strikers, about the camp, and a bare possi-

started for Homestead, it was necessary that a change should be made, and it was also necessary, the General considered, that the public and the strikers should not know where the and the strikers should not show whence and at troops would gather, and from whence and at what time they would proceed to Homestand. So early yesterday afternoon he notified the Colonels of the regiments that he had changed his plane and had selected Blairsville for the

rendezvous.

Blairsville is a little station on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad about fifty-two miles east of Pittsburgh. The General intended that this second statement of his should be given to the newspapers, because he had no intention of making Blairsville a rendezvous, and in view of previous leaks he did not think it best to let his real intentions be known even to the Colonels of the regiments. The statement was printed in the newspapers.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, realizing that there would probably be a crush of press matter from the camp, sent a lot of extra operators to Blairsville, as it viously done to Brinton. Many of the correspondents here started on the regular trains and went to the town to wait for the troops. Others received private tips that they might go along with either the Fourteenth or the Eighteenth Regiments when they started, and they waited and went out with the soldier

The Colonels of the regiments, when they started out, were quite confident that their destination was the town fifty miles east of Pittsburgh and Homestead, and they could not for the life of them see why it had not been selected. Curiously enough, the train men had orders to proceed to Brenton, and when that fact became known almost everybody was satisfied that the Blairsville announcement had been a hoax, and that Brenton really was to be the rendezvous.

There was a crowd of not less than 10,000 persons at the Brinton station, and out of it, pareheaded and excited, rushed a telegraph operator to the engineer of the special. He waved a sheet of train orders over his head. They read. "Run on extra time to Wall," The operator also imparted the information that all the operators along the line had received orders from headquarters that in view of the specials conveying troops that were out on the specials conveying troops that were out on the road, the press of railroad business was so great that no Western Union business could be handled by the railroad operators west of Brinton. This unpleasant news was repeated to the correspondents cooped in the head-quarters of the officers can at the end of the special. At wall another bare-headed operator, waving more train orders over his head, rushed out of the telegraph office with more orders; these orders read: "Run on extra to Lorimer." At Lorimer again there was another bare-headed operator with more orders, which read: "Run on extra time to Fenn."

seesand. In the control and the advances are all informed about the temper and the advances in the convent of the strikers. Ther knew that the mon would destror every follow's work to the convent's property at Homestead, if they had it in their power, as soon as they became on the convent of the strikers and strikers they are all the convention of the earth. Very soon after the trouble began several cases of dynamite and nitro-glycerine were received by the strikers and stored for several days in the cellar beneath the headquarters of great quantity of explosives was a result because it is not not their property of the same they had the new hiding places. It has been impossible to new hiding places of the men. Beyond question, known that the troops were coming it the most of the place of the men. Beyond question while the property of the men impossible to new hiding places are not of the place in the place of the men impossible to new hiding places. It has been impossible to new hiding places of the men. Beyond question, the strikers of the men impossible to new hiding places of the men impossible to new hiding places and the men impossible to new hiding places and the men impossible to new hiding places and the men impossible to new hiding places. It has been impossible to new hiding places and the new hiding places and the new them in the place of the new the

After the Brigadier-General had gone the Colonels made beds on the seats of the several headquarter cars and turned in apparently for the night. The staff officers and the Captains of the various companies also settled down to take naps, and then it was that the eyesight of the corporals of the guard who were stationed at either end of the cars became very poor. Their orders had been to allow no one but the commissioned officers to pass them. They couldn't keen watch of the windows as well as the door, and it was not very long before there was nothing but the corporal of the guard left in any of the cars, and the potato patch on Mr. John Smith's farm swarmed with the soldiers and boolires, and the smell of roasting potatoes and brolling chickens and steaming coffee and raw onlone didn't detract from the joy of the occasion. Mr. Smith, of course, was in bed, sleeping the sleep of the just.

The Thirteenth Regiment, from Scranton, most of whom are sharpshosters, got in about midnight. That made els special trains, besides the two that brought the Major-General and the Brigadier-General. The operator at the ladebaugh station gave the information from the wires that there were seven more specials yet to come, and that when they got in there would be 5,400 soldiers, besides the commissioned officers, but nothing could be learned as to when the army was to move.

Perhaps one in ten of the soldiers on the various trains got a nap of an hour or so during the night. It was 5 o'clock in the morning when the last of the thirtoen specials drew up in the bunch, and then the word went around that the army was ready to move.

For two hours before this there had been a stir in the headquarters car of each of the trains, and orders from the Major-General had been appeared upon for the time for capturing homestead. The radired company had agreed to have all of the trains at Radebaugh been agreed upon for the time for capturing homestead. The radired company had agreed to have all of the trains at Radebaugh been appeared to the s

There were too many soldiers about for Mr. Smith to say much more, and he hustled down to the restreed tracks and demanded to see

wordern. Mr. Smith is tail and lanky. He rould fit a cartoon of a Connecticut farmer. e. wore an old straw hat with a brim a foot ide. On his arrival at the tracks he was surpunded by a hundred or more of the soldlers all some of the correspondents. A surgeon lone of the regiments was introduced as the eneral in command.

"Now you look a here. Them ar soldlers of turn have been over here, and stole all I've H, the thieves."

Now you look a-here. Them ar soldiers of yours have been over here, and stole all I've got, the thieves."

"Well," said the General, "this is very unfortunate, but you know how that is, Mr. Smith, when the boys get out without rations. It is necessary for them to forage a little. The State will pay the bill. You just make out a bill, and don't be particular about a little lee-way either way, and it will be paid."

"Well. I'm glad of that," said Mr. Smith. Right here a war correspondent came up.

"Good morning, Governor," said the General, and then he introduced the correspondent to Mr. Smith as Gov. Pattison, while the crowd, that now numbered saveral hundred, gave three loud cheers for the Governor.

"Well. I'm giad to see you, Gov," and then he detailed what he had been robbed of, and finally invited the General and the Governor over to see for themselves what had been dona.

"It seems to me that I would like to have a

done.

It seems to me that I would like to have a drink of milk," said the Governor.

Well, by gosh, I would like to give it to you, but the thieves have milked the cows."

"Well, I'm sorry for that," said the Governor. They were now opposite the chicken coops.

coops.
"How many chickens did they steal?" asked "How many chickens did they steal?" asked the Governor.
"They stole twenty-five and they durned near got the gobbler as well, as you can see by looking at that ar tail and them ar feathers on the floor."

by looking at that ar tail and them at feathers on the floor."

"Just make a note of that, Mr. Secretary," said the Governor to a sketch artist, who carried a pad. Mr. Smith then invited the General and the Governor and a half dozen soldiers to breakfast with him. The whistles of the train were tooting and the buglers were sounding the assembly call, and Mr. Smith's offer could not he accepted. Before going the Governor drew his flask. Mr. Smith filled a large tumbler with the liquid product of Monongahela and drank it at a gulp, and then he didn't care so much about his loss. The General gave him a card of the Colonel of a Pittsburgh regiment, and told him to send his bill there and undoubtedly it would be paid at Once.

Pittsburgh regiment, and told him to send his bill there and undoubtedly it would be paid at once.

It was 6 o'clock before the order was given to go ahead. The Second and Third Brigades were all there. The First Brigade had been expected, but orders had been issued by the Major-General during the night for it to remain on reserve at Mt. Gretna. Col. Hawkins of the Tenth Regiment was the ranking Colonel of the two brigades, and the honor of entaring Homestead first, thorefore, belonged to him. On occasions of this kind, however, the Eighteenth Regiment of Pittsburgh is generally put in front. Col. Smith ranks next to Col. Hawkins, it was decided that Col. Hawkins, with the Fourteenth, the Tenth, and the Fourth regiments, and Battery B, with two machine guns and two twelve-pounders, should approach Homestead on the south side of the river and cross the bridge on foot, while the Eighteenth, under command of Col. Smith, should lead the rest of the regiments forming the two brigades into the town on the north side.

of the river and cross the bridge on foot, while the Eighteenth, under command of Col. Smith, should lead the rest of the regiments forming the two brigades into the two not the north side.

The first few miles of the trip west, or in the direction of the enemy, as the soldiers said, was pretty slow work. At every bridge, every cuivert, and every tunnel the trains were stopped, and a guard from the Eighteenth got off and marched ahead to inspect things and make sure that there was no dynamite, and that the enemy had not prepared any sort of a trap which might result in an accident. The journey was thoroughly warlike. Every imaginable precaution was taken. It cannot be denied that there was a bit of nervousness arong the men, for the stories that they had heard from the time that the Governor had issued the call for the troops had not been reassuring. While there had been talk about receptions, brass bands, and other things, the stories from trustworthy sources were to the effect that there was danger to be apprehended. There were also rumors and opinions that among the hot-headed men some might seek to blow up the bridges or explode dynamife under the train. These stories had had their offect, and there was very little love lost on the strikers by the troops. The men and their offects, and there was very little love lost on the strikers by the troops. The men and their offects, and there was very little love lost on the strikers by the troops. The men and their offects, and there was very little love lost on the strikers by the troops.

The trip to Homestead took over three hours, and so it was after 8 o'clock when the train learning the greater part of the brigades rolled in. Company F of the Eighteenth had been selected for skirmish duty, and, when the train had stopped, the members jumped down and formed in two lines, the men ten paces apart, and marched up the track looyards or more.

The crowd there fell back in front of them. Not a word was speken. Not a sound was heard save the enem colo Smith and his st

FIRST BRIGADE AT ME. GREINA. Desirous of Coing to Homestead-A Night

Out of Doors Without Shelter. Mr. GRETNA, Pa., July 12.-Two thousand four hundred and eighty men, representing the First Brigade of the State National Guard, are encamped here. They are armed and equipped and ready for any emergency. Last night all of the outside of the First Regiment breathed the brisk night air without shelter The artillerymen of Battery A arrived during the night with four guns and two car loads of horses. They slept in the cars.

Gen. Dechert to-day telegraphed to Major-Gen. Snowden notifying him of the force he has under command. There seems to be almost under command. There seems to be almost an enthusiasm on the part of the men to reach littsturgh, and there is a hope expressed all around that the brigade will be ordered there. In the First Regiment times are a few who were ordered out in the eventful year of 1877.

In the absence of any official communication the brigade remains in a state of inactivity, and has settled down practically to the routine of camp life. The camp has been called camp McCleiland. The tents and other camp equipage have arrived, but are not to be unloaded until something definite is heard from Gen. Snowden.

unloaded until something definite is heard from Gen. Snowden.

This morning was devoted to company inspections, squad drills, and skirmish practice, Volley after volley was fired by skirmishers in the woods, and Gen. Dechert looks upon his command with the utmost pride. Chaplain Henry C. McCo-k of the Second Regiment is the only chaplain in camp. He held services to-night.

GEN. SNOWDEN TO THE GOVERNOR. He Reports an Absence of Disorder and

HARRISBURG, July 12.-The regular encampment of the First and Third brigades of the State troops was to have been begun on July 16 and continue eight days. That of the Second Brigade was fixed for Aug. 16, to continue the same length o time. The First Brigade will remain at Mount Gretan, unless it should be needed in Homestead, an emergency not looked for by the

stead, an emergency not looked for by the Governor.

The Governor was asked to-day if the reports were correct that non-union men would be allowed to go to work at the Homestead mills under the protection of the militia, and he answered in a most rightleant way. "We are there to preserve the leace. We do not know whether they are non-union men or not. We have nothing to do with that. We are there to protect the individual right of all, and in doing this the militia is subordinate to the civil authorities." The following despatches were received by the Governor from Gen. Snowden to-day, the first arriving this morning and the second at 7 o'clock this evening:

Larrivel at Homestead at 8 o'clock this A from Radebaugh, where he seed and Third brigades concentrated, accompanied by William H. McC care, high Sh rift of Allegbern less uty. Everything is peaceful and quiet. The brigades are in good force and hexcellent condition, and are ready to give sheerful obedience to orders. I am cooperating with the Sheriff.

The second one read:

The second one read: The troops are all in camp and in position. A strong provest patrol is scouring the town. There is no trouble and no prespect of any at this time. 6 P. M. Sheriff McClivary has gone home, but he leaves a representa-Col. Volkmar of the United States Army, and de-tailed by the War Department, is expected here two night. He will accompany the inspection officers to Homestead.

THE PINKERTON CONTRACT.

Arrival of the House Investigating Com-PITTEBURGE, July 12.-The House committee appointed to investigate the present labor publes and outbreak at Homestead arrived in this city at 10 o'clock this morning and went directly to the Monongahela House. Chairman Untes said that it was the commit-

tee's desire to get down to work as soon as New routs to the Adirondacks, via Adirondack and Bi. Lewrence Raliway, Solid train. Elegant dew Vagner care. Gall on New York Cantral agent.

possible. He could not say how deep the inrestigation would go, and hoped to conclude

the matter within three days if possible. Mr. Oates could not say whether the committee would require the Carnegie people to

Mr. Cates could not say whether the committee would require the Carnegie people to produce their books in evidence or not. He said that they did not expect to summon more than tweive witnesses on each side; possibly not more than tweive witnesses on each side; possibly not more than tweive in all.

The Congressional investigating Committee went to Homestead this afternoon in a special car. Burgess Meluckie, Hugh O'Donnell, and isalf a dozen of the other leaders of the strikers, boarded the car at the depot. The train proceeded on a special track to the Carnegie works. Here Mr. Oits Childs, an officer of the Carnegie Steel Company, met the committee, and conducted them to the scene of the fight with the Finkerton detectives.

"Now, where were the barges when the shooting began?" Congressman Oates asked.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Childs.

"Obonnell here knows all about that."

Hugh O'Donnell stepped forward, and at the request of Mr. Oates went over the whole fight. He pointed out where he stood when he implored the strikers to desist, He showed where the detectives attempted to land, and where they were when the first shot was fired. He pointed out the iron girders, which still stood where the men ind left them, from behind which they had dired upon the detectives. The Congressmen listened attentively to all that he said and Mr. Childs smiled. The committee would go into session at the Monongaressmen listened attentively to all that he said and Mr. Childs smiled. The committee would go into session at the Monongarhela House at 5:30 o'clock. Promptly at that hour Mr. Frick that the committee would go into session at the Monongarhela House at 5:30 o'clock. Promptly at that hour Mr. Frick that the committee would go into session at the Monongarhela House at 6:30 o'clock. Promptly at that hour Mr. Frick that the committee would go into session at the Monongarhela House at 6:30 o'clock. Promptly at that hour Mr. Frick that the committee would go into session at the Monongarhela House at 6:30 o'clock. Promptly at

presence was desired. After recess Mr. Frick was called.

He gave the names of those composing the Carnegie Steel Company. Limited, named and located the mills, mines, &c., in which the company were interested and number of men employed at each plant, making a total of 13,000, 3,000 of whom were employed at the Louisted Mr. Frick then supplied the committee with a copy of his contract with the United States Government for the manufacture of armor plate. He also read a long report tending to show the earning capacity of the company's employees.

In the course of the examination Chairman Oates asked to see the company contract for the hiring of Pinkertons. Mr. Frick produced the following letter:

"Dean Size: I am in receipt of your favor of "Dean Size: I am in receipt of your favor of

"The Carnegie Steel Company, Pemburgh, Pa., June 25, 1852;

"Dran Sta: I am in receipt of your favor of the 22d. We will need 300 guards for service at our Homestead mills as a measure of the precaution against interference with our plant to start to the operation of the works July 0, 1852.

"The only trouble we anticipate is that an attempt will be made to prevent such of our men with whom we will by that time have made satisfactory arrangements from going to work, and possibly some demonstration of violence upon the part of those whose places have been filled, or most likely by an element which usually is attracted to such scenes for the purpose of stirring up trouble. We are not desirous that the men you send shall be armed unless the occasion property calls for such a measure later on for the protection of our employees or property. We will wish those guards to be placed upon our property and there to remain, unless called into other service by the civil authority to meet an emergence that is likely to arise.

"These guards should be assembled at

authority to meet an emergence that is likely to arise.

"These guards should be assembled at Ashtabula, O., not later than the morning of July 5, when they may be taken by train to McKee's Rocks or some other point upon the Ohio River below Pittsburgh, where they can be transferred to boats and landed within the enclosure of our premises at Homestead we think absolute secrecy in the movement of the men, so that no demonstration can be made while they are en route. Specific arrangements for movements of trains and connection with boats will be made as soon as we hear from you as to the certainty of having the men at Ashtabula at the time indicated." As soon as your men are upon the premises "As soon as your men are upon the premises we will notify the Sheriff and ask that they be deputized, either at once or immediately upon an outbreak of such a character as to render such a step desireable, Your very truly,

"To Bobbert A. Pinkehron, Esq., New York city."

MORE STRIKES TO COME.

Workmen of Three More Large Carnegie Mills Deelde to Go Out.

PITTERBURGH, July 12.—The contest between the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and its workmen at Homestead this afternoon assumed a new phase. The workmen at upper and lower Union mills, in Lawrenceville, and at the Beaver Falls mill decided to strike on Thursday afternoon unless Chairman Frick shall before that time agree to enter into conference or arbitration with the workmen at Homestead. This strike may lead to others, and there are hints that not only the Keystone Bridge Works but the great Edgar Thomson mills at Bessemer may become involved in the struggle. The end may not be even there. On last Sunday, separate meetings of the workmen in the two union mills were held, and the duty of the workmen there toward their locked out brethren at Homestead was discussed at length. The result of this meeting was that a general meeting was held this forenoon in St. John's Hall i Lawrenceville, and word was sent to Beaver Falls to send representatives to a second meet-

ing to be held in the afternoon. The morning meeting appointed a committee, which waited upon the Chairman of the Carnegie interests and presented to him a request from the Lawrenceville workmen that he enter into conference with the Homestead men, with view to securing a peacoful settlement of the lifferences. The Chairman declined to agree to such a proposition, and the committee re-

The meeting in St. John's Hall this afternoon was a large one. There were 1,500 men present, representing the two union mills and the Carnegie mill at Beaver Falls. In these three mills there are employed about 3,500 workmen, of whom about onethird are members of the Amalgamated Asociation. The meeting was in the nature of a mass assemblage, and was not confined to the association. There were representatives of the machinists. bricklayers, carpenters, laborers, and other classes of employees who are not included in the Amalgamated Association. The meeting was in session from 2:30 until 4:30 o'clock. The situation was fully discussed, and the temper of the men was plainly shown in favor of interference. It was represented that work being done at Homestead before the lockout occurred had been transferred to the Union Mills, and that the workmen in this city were. therefore, being used to defeat their brethren

at Homestead. The question of the violation of contract was discussed at some length. The Carnegie Steel Company had signed the scale with the Amalgamated Association for three mills represented in meeting, and the association had therefore made a contract to operate the mills for one year from July 1. It was maintained, however, by several speakers that the company would forfeit its claims on the association if it declined to confer with the

> Something to look out for—the fraudulent imitations, dilutions, and substitutes that are sold as Dr. Pierce's grawins medicines, at less than the regular prices.
>
> To protect the public from fraud and deception, these genuine guaranteed medicines are now sold only through druggists regularly authrough druggists regularly au-thorized as agenta, and always at these long-established prices: Dr. Fierce's Golden Medical Discovery (for the liver, blood and lungs). \$1.03. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-tion (for woman's weaknesses, ir-regularities and ailments). \$1.00. Dr. Pierce's Piensant Pellets (for

the liver, stemach and bowels), 25 Oent's a vial.

Dr. Bage's Catarrh Remedy, 50c.
But remember this; they cost
you nothing, if they don't help
you. They're guaranteed in every
case to benefit or cure, or the
money is returned. They're the
cheapest medicines you can buy,
for you pay only for the good you
get—but they're the best, too, or
they couldn't be sold on any such



Afflicted me four yearsblotches all over my body. swelling in my neck, and in less than a year had duced by H. I. Tubbs. our druggist, to try
HOUD'S SARSAPARILLA. and the blotches Mr. G. W. Doner, and lump in my neck

disappeared, and I soon began to gain in Hesh. In four months there was none of the disease left in my system and I was as well and strong as ever." G. W. DONER, Osceola, South Dakota.

TIOOD'S PIF.T.S are the best family cathartic, gentle, and effective. Try a box. Uniy 25 cents.

authorized representatives of the association concerning a scale in some other mill.

The report of the committee which waited on the Chairman of the company was present ed and several motions were made. They all gave way finally to a motion that a committee of two from each mill be appointed to present an ultimatum to the company to the effect that the three mills would close after the finish of the day on Thursday afternoon unless the company should at once consent to confer with the Scale Committee concorning the wage differences in the Homestead mills. This motion prevailed by an almost unanimous vote.

The committee was named by the Chairman.

and the meeting adjourned. The committee, in working clothes, at once visited the office of Patrick R. Dillon, general superintendent of the three mills, informed him of the ultimatum of the workmen, and asked him to convey the information to the commercial offices of the company. Mr. Dillon expressed the opinion that the men were making a mistake, but he promised to inform the company of the conclusion reached. Within fifteen minutes advices of the action had reached the Chairman and his subordinate officers. At 5:30 o'clock a reporter for THE BUN called at the general offices to learn what action would be taken. Chairman Frick had gone home. Secretary Lovejoy was found in his office. He said:

"The Chairman will not talk on this new issue. We have decided now to do no talking. but a lot of work for the next few days. The news of the action taken by the meet-

ing soon spread throughout Lawrenceville, and groups of mill men and citizens stood about the streets discussing the action. Mill workers who were spoken to were of the ananimous opinion that the right course had been pursued.

GOF. M'KINLBY'S FIRWS.

He Thinks the Momestead Troubles Will Have No Political Effect. CLEVELAND, July 12.—Gov. McKinley was in fown yesterday, and for the first time he consented to talk on Homestead matters and their probable effect on the election. In regard to the charge of the Democratic newspapers that

the charge of the Democratic newspapers that the trouble at Homestead was due to the protective tariff, Gov. McKinler said:

"I see some of the Democratic papers have been so charging, while others take a different view. The tariff has nothing whatever to do with the unfortunate occurrence at the Carnegie works. Strikes occur in free-trade countries and in protection countries. They are confined to neither. It must be regretted by every friend of his country that there are those who would make political capital out of the misfortunes of their fellows. As to the political effect, I believe it will have none."

NO PLACE NOW FOR WOMEN.

Hugh O'Donnell's Answer to a Telegran from the Woman's Industrial League. HOMESTRAD, July 12.-Hugh O'Donnell, Chairman of the Advisory Committee, received the following telegram from the President of the Woman's National Industrial League to-day: WARRINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1892.

The Weman's National Industrial League has just passed resolutions of sympathy. Committee of the bearne will leave for Homestead to meet committee of wives and daughters of strikers to make one more ap-peal to Mr. Frick for arbitration, protection, and er-ganized labor. If it mosts approval of committee an-wer. Chancorm Smitz.

The following reply was sent: DRAM MIDLE: Am in receipt of your very kind measure and am unable to express my thanks in words. Allow me to say that the stuation at present is such that I think it would be premature to accept your ofter. When matters have quieted down we shall be very glad, very ha py to have you come into our midst, and can promise you a cordial reception.

H. O'DORSKIL, Chairman Advisory Committee.

New Bedford, July 12.-The back boys and doffers in the Grinnell Mill did not return today and consequently the spinners could not go to work. At the Wamsutta mills two more go to work. At the wambutta mails two more strikes were begun this morning. The 150 PATENT SPRINKLING TRUCKS at reduced prices. back boys went out and the spinners in Nos. 4. 5. and 6 mills quit on account of the back hoys' strike. Unless the strike is settled all the Wamsutta mills will have to shut down to-

morrow.
The back boys and deffers at the Acushnet mills struck at noon, and the spinners refused to work unless the back boys went in. The Hathaway mill back boys all stood out, and the spinners were obliged to stop work in the

FIRE ENGINES AT THE CONTINENTAL A Late Smoker Sets an Awaing Afre Half an Hour After Midnight,

A man living on the top floor of the Twen tieth street side of the Continental Hotel threw the end of his eigar out of the window at 12:30 o'clock this morning and set the awning of a fourth floor window afire. The occupant of the fourth floor room got help, tore down the awning, and threw it into the street.
Somebody rang a fire alarm, and the lodgers wore awakened, but the scare was of short duration.

Accused of Robbing New York Jewellers. Boston, July 12.-Edward F. Wilson, who has been missing about six weeks and against whom has been pending a charge of obtaining jewelry and diamonds from two New York firms by false pretences, was arrested to-night at his home in Brighton. He obtained \$4,607 worth of jewelry from Frederick W. Lewis & Co., and \$2,532 worth from M. Fox & Co., and \$2,532
worth from M. Fox & Co. Wilson was a
jeweller at 400 Washington etreet, and
the firms named advanced goods
on his representation that he did a large business. He failed to pay, and an investigation
showed that he had nawned the jewelry.
Then the case was put in the hands of the
police. When Wilson left Boston, six weeks
ago, he went to Europe, it is said. He returned
about two weeks ago.

The Shot Was Deflected a Mile.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-Gen, Flagler, chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has received an informal report from Capt. Heath, in command of the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, of the sinking of the schooner Tilton by a shot from a disappearing gun. The officer says that all the usual precautions were observed, and that no vessel was within a mile of the line of fire. By an accident the gun was lowered too much and the shot hit a sand heat. It was thus deflected from its course and hit the vessel. An official report will be submitted within a few days.

Four Pottes Justices Reappointed. Mayor Boody, Comptroller Jackson, and City Auditor Webber of Brooklyn met yesterday to appoint four Police Justices in place of John J. Walsh. Robert E. Connolly, Jame Tighe, and Adolph H. Goetting, whose present ferms will expire on May I. 1866. Each of the present occupants was reappointed by a unan-imous vote and he will continue in the enjoy-ment of the comfortable salary of \$5,000 a year un'il May I. 1967. All are active mem-bers of the regular Democratic organization.

Sells Whiskey at Two Cents a Brink. Israel Colodney of 10 liutgers place was charged yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court with violating the excise law. He goes about to tailor shops with bottles of whiskey, which he sells at two cents a drink. Justice Duffy held Colodney for trial.

Foured Oil on Her and Set It Affre. BUTTALO, July 12.-Laura Snyder, 6 years old, was playing in the street last night when an unknown boy about 19 years old poured kerosene over her dress and set her afte. She was badly burned, and died at the Fitch Hos-pital shortly before 12 o'clock.

Scrofula

Morses, Carringes, &c.

ONE WAT TO SAVE
TIME
WITHOUT ADDITIONAL
TOU BAY LEAVE TOUR
A BYERT INEMENT AMERICAN DISTRICT MESSENGES
Office, if in our list of Advertising Agencies res
de not find one convenient.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

## Van Tassell & Kearney

MAVE ON HAND

At Their Mammoth Repository, 150, 189 EAST 15TH ST., THROUGH TO 188, 185, 187, AND 129 EAST 12TH ST. THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTION OF NEW ARD SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES IN THIS CITY,

ARR OFFERING AT VERY MODERATE PRICES AN ELE EGANT ASSORTMENT OF LEADING STYLES OF Victorias, Cabriolets, Eight-spring Victorias, and Victorias with Rumbles.

ALSO A FINE DESPLAY OF NEW AND ELABORATE DESIGNS Natty Summer Traps AND LIGHT VEHICLES FOR SPRING DRIVING.

ROCKAWAYS . SIX PARSENGER ROCKAWAYS AND COUPE ROCKAWAYS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, BY BEST MAKERA THE POPULAR BUNAHOUT WAGONS IN ALL STYLES OF PAINT AND TRIMMING, AND WITH AN MAIL PHARTONS TOARTS SPIDER PLANTONS DOOTORS PRARTONS LADIES DRIVING PHARTONS ONNIBUSES, WAGONETIES, T CARTE DEPOT VAN

Mail Coach. BUILT BY J. B. BREWSTER & OO.
ALMOST NEW.

Brakes. Body Brakes, Skeleton Brakes NEW AND SECOND-HAND, TO CARRY RIGHT OF

Elegant Second-hand Brake, WARLY NEW, CARRIES 12 PASSENGERS, TITE
WITH PROVISION CELLARSTTE, BAGGAGE BOO
HORN BASKET, AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS, FITE
LY PINISHED, AND CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIL
VERY LIGHT OMNIBUS WAGON,
ETTE, WITH MOVABLE GLANS WIN
DOWS AND LEATHER CUETAINS.

It Will Pay You TO LOOK AT OUR STOCK, THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED A ROWNERNT OF ANY CAR-RIAGE HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY,

BERLIN COACH SECOND-HAND, EQUAL TO HEW BREWSTER & CO. SURREY, SECOND-EAND, WITH REVERSIBLES SEATS POLE AND SHAPTA TOP BEEWSTER OO. PHAETON, BUT LITTLE HARNESS. HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, SADDLES BRIDLES WHIPS, FUR AND CLOTH HOBES, BLANKETS, 44

HORSES OF ALL KINDS: PAMILY HORSES, TROTTERS ROADSTERS, SADDLE HORSER, AND WORK HOME ALWAYS ON HAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

ESTABLISHED 1884 J. M. QUINBY & CO. NEWARE, N. J.,

MARRIS OF PINE CARRIAGES. BREAKS, VICTORIAS,

and CABRIOLETS EF ABL SIERS, OF THE LATEST PASSION. Carriages called for and delivered without the WARREGONS AND PACTORY—Opposite the Breed L station, D., L. and W. R. R., Newark, N. J.

Christopher or Barelay St. Forey.

BRADLEY WAGONS. riding spring ever invented; Surreys, Extension form, and Buggies; Two-wheelers that are absolutely free

people.
BRADLEY & CO., 14 WARREN FR.

OBITUARE.

George W. Morgan, the well-known organist of this city, died on Sunday in Tac had been ill for several months. Mr. Moress was 70 years old, and a native of England He came to this country in 1853. He had already made a reputation for himself abroad. having won the place of organist to the Har-monic Union of Exeter Hall in a competition with Sir Henry Smart. During his residence in this city Mr. Morgan was organist at 8% Thomas's Church, at St. Ann's, at St. Stephens's, and for fourteen years at Dr. Talmage's Tabe ernacle. He was also the organist of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York and Ha Cecile Lodge for many years.

Grand Lodge of Masons of New York and Ba Ceolle Lodge for many years.

George Graham, brother of Judge James a Graham, the lawyer and Republican orator of this city, died in Paterson, N. J., resterds, of paralysis. He was 64 years old and was married about two weeks ago in Paterson, He had been an inspector in the New York Custom House for more than a guarter of a centural He was a son of Dr. George G. Graham, as eminent physician of Ulster county, who was in the Assembly fifty-two years ago and a conget to the Constitutional Conventionin 1846. Dr. Graham's father served in the Revolution, and afterward was eight years a member of the State Senate.

Thomas E. Brown, a veteran Wall street broker, died at his home, 301 West Thirty fourth street, yesterday morning. He was born in St. Lawrence county seventy-fire years ago. For more than forty years he had been a member of the btock Exchango, and all one time was said to have controlled the street. Mr. Brown was active in business until two months ago, when he was compelled to give ur. He died from a hemorrhage, He was member of the Union Club and New England societies. A widow, who is the daughter of the late Dr. Alexander G. Clinton of this city, a son, and four daughters survive him.

Andrew J. Simmons, the oldest locomorive engineer in this city, died suddenly on Mose

son, and four daughters survive him.

Andrew J. Simmons, the oldest locomotive engineer in this city, died suddenly on Mosday at his residence. 223 West 126th street. He was born in Claverack, Columbia county, seveniv-one years ago. He was semiloyed on several of the eastern roads when he was a young man, and was one of the gloneer engineers of the West. He was an expert machinist. At the time of his death he had charge of the engine yards of the New York Central at Seveniy-second street. He was a memier of Lacille Lodge 233, F. and A. M. He will be buried at Danbury, Conn.

Thomas H. McDonald, Justice of the Peses and Chief of the Fire Department of Newtown at Pacific Lodge And this home in Newtown at Pacific County.

Can the Court of General Sessions of Rings county.

Capt. John Ninen died at Thorntown. Ind., yesterday, aged 75 years. He was at one time a Captain in the English navy, and at his death was President of the State Bank.

800 Street Car Men Join the Union. COLUMBUS, July 12.-This morning, at 1 o'clock, after the street cars had stopped run-ning, 300 street car employees met at Frech's Hall and joined the union. There will be no strike, however, as there is only eight cents between the men and the street at company. The men demanded \$2 straight and the company is paying \$1.92, but will probably pay the \$2.

Bathe the FACE and HANDS when heated, the HEAD when hot and aching, the FEET when tired and swollen, with POND'S EX-TRACT. It is healing, cooling, refreshing, quickly reducing any inflammation, speedily inducing sleep. Unequalled for insect bites. Manufactured only by Pend's Extract Co., 76 Pifth